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Legislature of Maine.

Debate in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., on the election of United States' Senator.

Mr. Paine of Bangor introduced the following order:—

Ordered, That a Committee be raised to inquire whether the votes of the House on Thursday the 16th inst. for a Senator of this State in the Congress of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next, were correctly sorted, counted and reported; with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Paine said he had presented the order upon written statements of members of the House relative to their own votes. One member declares that on the first ballot he gave his vote for Wm. P. Fessenden, and that no such vote had been returned by the Committee. It was also stated by 53 members that, on the first balloting, they gave their votes for George Evans, but only 52 votes were returned by the Committee. Immediately after taking the first ballot the House was returned, and there were 148 members reported present. 147 was the probably number present, but the Committee made a report of but 144 ballots. In regard to the second ballot, 54 members declared they voted for Mr Evans, but the Committee reported but 53—the return of the House represented 146 members to be present, but the report of the Committee included 143. In regard to the *third* and last ballot, there were more numerous errors alleged. On this ballot, George Evans was reported to have received but 49 ballots, and yet 53 members of the House had made written statements that they each voted for Mr Evans. And it was also in evidence that one vote, given for Wm. P. Fessenden, was not counted at all, or was included in those reported as having been given for another. In this ballot the return of the House, and the number of votes reported, corresponded being 145—of which 73 were necessary for a choice. Mr Bradbury was reported to have received 77. Now if the individual statements of the members to which he had alluded, were true, then those five votes should be deducted from the number returned for him, which would prevent a choice.

Mr. P. said that according to the statements of facts, made by members in a matter in which they could not well be mistaken, there was error in the report of each of the ballotings in the most important election which devolved upon the legislature. And it was due to the House, to the people of the State and of the United States that the correctness of the House be vindicated—that the members to which he had referred be convinced of their mistake—and that the election of the United States Senator be placed beyond a reasonable doubt.

Mr Levensaler of Thomaston said that the order was a singular one, and proposes a novel course of action. It went upon the assumption that some of the oldest and most experienced members of the House were aware of the fact at the time the alleged errors were committed, and yet they refrained from immediately directing the attention of the House to them; but now, when a week had passed, and, several members had left for their homes for the session a collection of errors was alleged, and the House was to be troubled with a Committee of investigation.—According to his reading of this affair, it was but a new mode of party drilling, in which the force of the House of Representatives was desired, in order that the leaders of a certain political party might the better train their own forces. Soon after the result of the last balloting for Senator, the question was put to each member of that party—"For whom did you vote to-day, sir?"—and a paper circulated in which each one was required to declare, in writing, the name of the person for whom his secret ballot had been given. Now if this did not amount to a breach of the privilege of the members of the House, Mr L. would like to be informed.

He said it was singular indeed if fifty three names had been appended, to one paper in so short a time, and that, the result of unsolicited, independent, action. The order was based on an allegation of fraud and asked for power to call for persons and papers. What papers could be called for, that were not in the possession of the House and familiar to every member? What persons was it desirable to summon? Were certain persons from out of doors to be called in here—persons who had been officious in concocting plans of action and in obtaining pledges before election with a view to defeat it? And were these the instruments to be called in, in order to browbeat recusant members of a political party, and expose them to the lash of their indignant friends? He would repeat that the order involved a breach of the privileges of members of the House, and it was due to its dignity that it be resisted.

Mr. Sturdivant moved to lay the order on the table.

Mr Hayden expressed himself surprised that there should be opposition to the order.

Mr Otis of Hallowell saw no impropriety in postponing the consideration of this matter for a day, but it could not certainly, be said that the circumstances called for no action on the part of the House. It was certainly one calling for solemn consideration, involving as it did the character of the House. Here was a serious charge of error. It might be possible to show that the committee were correct. But if it could be proved that there were errors, by the statements of men of character—members of the House—and, inquiry into the matter was denied, the case would assume a different aspect—the character of the House would be impeached, and the charge would rest against it of having attempted to stifle justice.

Mr Levensaler remarked that he had said this was a novel mode of procedure. What were the facts? Will gentleman pretend that the plot to defeat an election for United States Senator was not the result of a party drill and arrangement made before the election; and that this after thought relative to a miscount grew out of the chargin and dissatisfaction of the plotters? Look at the newspaper that speaks for them and see with what ferocity is assails the unknown traitors to their organization. Vengeance is denounced against them, and then nearly the whole body of the whigs is put upon the hunt to discover who were the defaulters. Mr. L. could only add, that persons who had betrayed their own friends in the first instance, would be very likely to disclaim their conduct in the second, when they knew that confession would bring upon them the retribution that was so loudly threatened. The parties on the watch having been thrown off the scent and unwilling to give it up so, now call for investigation—for persons and papers. It was for the House to determine whether they should be gratified. For himself he should hold his privilege, as a member of the House, in accordance with his own voilition—he should disclose for whom he had given his secret ballot, only when he chose—and no power known to the constitution and the laws could alter his determination or control his action. If there was another body than this to which any portion of the House was responsible for their conduct, it should be left to deal with its subjects without the assistance of this branch of the legislature.

Mr Paine of Bangor denied that there had been any party drilling, or pledges made before hand in relation to this matter, so far as his information extended.

Mr. Thompson of Unity was understood to say that he heard of whigs offering a dollar a a head for the names of those members of their party who had bolted the regular track.

Mr Barnes inquired if errors could be satisfactorily pointed out, in the case of a ballot like that under consideration, what process could be instituted to the end that justice might be done?

Mr Levensaler replied that there were various modes of procedure that might be adopted. It would depend upon the circumstances of the case. The simplest procedure would be, if at the time of election a count was questioned, to order a new ballot forthwith. But in respect to the case in hand, he regarded the object of the order to be, to find out how certain members of a certain party voted—and that was an object with which the House should have nothing to do.

Mr Barnes replied that there was a distinction between the invasion of the secret ballot and correcting a result under it. He was understood to say that the prosecution of enquiries for the latter purpose might be conducted without accomplishing the other.

Mr Magoun said that he supposed himself to be referred to as the person who cast the vote for Wm. P. Fessenden, given on the third ballot. He did so, but as its not being counted did not appear to affect the result and as he happened not to be in his seat, he did not take the trouble to mention the fact at the time. The House adjourned immediately, and it was not until afterwards that he attached consequence to the transaction, when he visited the lobby and obtained possession of the three votes he had thrown.

Mr. Sturdivant withdrew his motion to lay the order on the table, and Mr Palmer of Perry moved to indefinately postpone it.

Mr Edgcomb of Vienna said that as the conduct of the committee that had counted the votes had been questioned, and as members of the committee were desirous of being heard, and as the present time would not admit, he would move an adjournment. The motion prevailed.

On Wednesday, the subject was resumed.

Mr Levensaler again expressed himself opposen to the order. He said it implied a charge of fraud on the part of the committee. This being the object, the proper course was for those who believed the committee to have acted wrongfully to propose their impeachment directly. After some further remarks, he called upon the committee to make statements relative to the manner of their counting the ballots.

Mr. Davis of Stow, (chairman of the committee) said that on the first ballot, after receiving the votes of the House, the committee repaired to lobby No. 11, where it was proposed by a member of the committee, (Mr Keen of Augusta) that each member of the committee should count the votes received by him, and make return of the number. This recommendation was adopted. Accordingly the same gentleman who had made the proposition had put down the names of each of the candidates voted for and under them placed the numbers as returned by the several members of the committee. When the number of the ballots given were all in, each gentleman recounted the votes he had received, twice, and examined, also, the count of such others as he chose, and when each gentleman was satisfied of the result, the report was made up and submitted to the House So much for the first ballot

The counting of the second ballot proceeded in the same manner, except that Mr D. himself took down the numbers as returned.

The counting of the third ballot proceeded in the same manner as the second. After the votes had all been counted over three times, a mistake was discovered. He had put down one vote more for Mr Evans than had been returned by Mr Keen, or Mr K. had returned one too many—he did not now remember which. The error was corrected, but suggested additional caution of his own part, and on the part of the committee, who were all reminded of the importance of making a count that should be correct. Members of the committee then revised the count of other members—the whole sum of the votes was stated, and finding that it agreed with the number of persons returned as in the House, the report was made out and submitted to the House. These were the facts, according to his recollections of them.

Mr Keen of Augusta, said that the statements of the gentleman from Stow, were entirely correct. It was remarked in committee that the utmost caution should be exercised; and he did not know but the committee had been over cautious. It was hardly possible that there could have been errors, and he believed the members of the committee were honorable men and incapable of committing any wrong. He confessed he was startled at the result, but the probability of error was forbidden by the care and repetition of the count, which was made by the committee seated at one table, three on one side, two on the other, and each person as near to the other as he could be seated and count with facility.

Mr Paine inquired of Mr Keen whether he had not stated to him that there were opportunities for cheating?

Mr Keen replied that he had so said, when speaking of what was possible—that it was possible for a person skilled in slight of hand, while the votes were passing from the Hall to the lobby, to abstract every vote from the box and fill the same with young mice. But that any cheating had taken place was in his mind out of the question, as he believed the members of the Committee to be honest men.

Mr Kingsbery said that on the first ballot he voted for Wm. P. Fessenden. The vote was not returned. He called the attention of a friend to this fact, as had been stated by that friend, but had declined to mention the circumstance to the House, as it did not effect the result.

Mr Keen would make an addition to his statement of facts. He saw one vote, he believed it was on the second ballot, which was illegibly written and blotted. It was passed to him for inspection, and pronouncing it to be for W. P Fessenden, he passed it back, and it was returned for that gentleman.

Mr. Davis also remembered that vote. It was torn, obscurely written, and blotted. It was deposited in Mr. Russ's box and by that gentleman handed to him for examination. He passed it to Mr Keen who declaring it was for Mr. Fessenden, returned it. This was at the second ballot.

Mr Kingsbury said that his ballot was plainly written.

Mr Allen of Bangor recapitulated the facts of the case, and remarked, that the facts that no one person had examined the votes of all the rest, increased the possibility of error. He regretted that the ballots had not been all sealed up and returned to the House. Had that been done, the case would not have assumed its present aspect. But the person elected Senator would not desire to go to Washington with the imputation against the validity of his election, and should wish that the doubts that now hung over it might be dispersed.

Mr Levensaler desired to call the attention of members to one feature of these alegations.—The gentleman from Bath (Mr Mangoun) had said that he had, on the third ballot, thrown a certain ragged and blotted vote for W P Fessenden. Now different members of the committee state that the vote corresponding precisely with his description, was received, examined and returned, by them on the second ballot. It would seem, then, that the gentleman from Bath was mistaken as to his vote, and thus an essential part of the alegation was dissipated. Here were conflicting statements. But whose memory was to be regarded? the unaded rememberance of the gentleman from Bath, or the concurrent recolection of three gentleman of the committee, corroborated by their report, which exhibited no votes for W P Fessenden on the third ballot.—he would add that it was not an improbable thing that a gentleman should be mistaken as to some of the particulars of three several ballotings. But what did gentlemen expect to accomplish by this investigation, if not the private purposes he had charged? Did they hope to raise such a clamor that the gentleman elected Senator would resign his seat and give them another chance to defeat his election? If so, they counted upon a degree of magnanimity that, he apprehended, would not be exhibited.

Mr. Edgecomb of Vienna said he had the misfortune to have belonged to the Committee that counted the votes. He used the term misfortune because imputations had been heaped upon the committee of a kind which he termed black.—But he would forbear to reply such imputations and leave them to a candid and sober community for judgment. Mr E said he had been unable to detect any error in the statement submitted by the chairman. Especial care had been taken that the report should be made correctly. He had availed himself of every opportunity to satisfy himself of the correctness of the proceedings of the committee, had no doubt of their correctness, except that it was possible one vote might have been omitted So far as the one vote of which so much had been said he did not see it, but he recollected that it formed the subject of conversation in committee. The votes were counted over three times and he endeavored to satisfy himself they were correctly counted.

Mr Allen inquired of Mr E whether he counted any votes other than those in his box.

Mr Edgecomb said he doubted whether such questions ought to be entertained here; but would reply that he did not count all the votes.

Mr Rogers of Kittery, (a member of the committee) corroborated the statements made by other members of the committee; was sure they were very careful in their proceedings, and believed he was safe in saying they were correct.

Mr Friend of Etna, said it was not strange that those whigs who had worked hard to defeat the election of Mr Bradbury should have a strong desire to discover those who bolted. And it was not strange that those who did bolt should wish to cover themselves from the assaults of their incensed friends. Hence the written statement of the 53 whigs which had made so much noise.—Mr F. would make an assertion relevant to that point. On the afternoon of the balloting a member, who heard him now, stated to (Mr F.) that there were *whigs who voted for Mr Bradbury and he knew them.* Another fact,—he had learned on reliable authority, that one of the leading whigs, in the House was recently heard to say 'he was satisfied that some members of his party had bolted and lied about it; but he wanted them to go to h—l with the additional crime of purjury on their souls!' What wonder that such denunciations from leading whigs should make members of that party swift to disclaim their conduct? Mr F said he saw no difficulty in accounting for the ballot giving for W P Fessenden. It had probably been returned for Samuel Fessenden and one of the abolitionists might have voted for Mr Bradbury or thrown a scattering vote for another man.

Mr. Oak, of Garland, said that this could not be so, because he knew of five persons, including himself, who voted for Samuel Fessenden every time.

Mr. Russ (a member of the committee) concurred in the statements of fact submitted by his colleagues. On the last ballot, he counted the votes received by two others of the committee, together with his own, and another of the committee counted his. The messenger, also, stood by and counted after him, and could attest to the correctness of his return. The tallies all agreed. He also said, that yesterday he stated to the gentleman from Bath that he had an impression that on the first ballot there was a vote for Wm. P. Fessenden, and thought his minutes would show the fact if they could be found. The gentleman replied that he had sought for minutes which he exhibited, but his (Mr. R's) were not among them. Mr. R. then made search and found them upon the floor of the lobby. They showed a fact, which, though not very material, explained the history of one vote given for Wm. P. Fessenden on the *first* ballot. It appeared that the ballot was counted and minuted by himself, but that in making up the general count which Mr. Keene kept, it was included with those thrown for some other person. He had no doubt of the correctnsss of the proceedings of the committee, or of the truth of their report. He saw no vote for Wm. P. Fessenden on the last ballot, neither did he hear of any from other members of the committee.

Mr. Magoun said that on the last ballot he voted for Wm. P. Fessenden, as also on the second. This last ballot was on different paper from that on which his two first two votes were written—was hastily written, torn, and blotted. He could not be mistaken about the vote, and detailed circumstances which confirmed his impressions.

Mr. Barnes said it was then admitted there were errors somewhere. The statement of the gentleman from Paris showed that one vote was miscounted, and the statement of the gentleman from Kingsberry, was positively confirmed. This showed that in other cases there might be errors. The gentleman from Bath was positive in regard to his vote, and the counter statements of the committee ought to be received with the allowance that they confounded the different ballots and were more likely to be mistaken. The imputation of fraud in this case, might be laid aside. He had no desire to press it. But the House was authorized in agreeing that there had been mistake. The question then came up, should the nature of the mistake be defined? Why, it belonged to the lowest ideas of justice, that mistakes should be corrected. The chance of an error's having been committed was not guarded against by the united care of the committee.—He was free to say that if each and all of them had counted all the ballots and made the same report, every mouth should be shut upon the subject; but they had no certain check upon each other, and the correctness of their count having been impeached, it was right and proper that there should be investigation. It would seem that there were five different boxes that contained ballots. Each of these boxes were examined by the member who carried it, and contained votes for several candidates. Hence there were some twenty-five little piles of votes laid out upon the table and counted by different individuals independently of each other. Now with all deference to the committee, and the gentleman who made the proposition to count in this way, it was the last mode which ought to have been adopted.—The most skillful accountant would be liable to commit errors under such a system.

Mr. B. said that he did not expect that this investigation would result in declaring the election of Senator void. That could not be done here. But we could enter into a scrutiny of the ballot, and could declare it to be correct or otherwise. At any rate this discussion was a valuable one to the people and the gentleman who had introduced the order which had elicited it, would be regarded as a public benefactor. A ballot would not again be so carelessly returned, or be placed beyond the scrutiny of the House.

Mr. B. said that the gentleman from Thomaston feared that this movement was but an attempt to apply the screws to some members of the whig party. This was not the case, for the whole 53 whigs were willing to waive their privileges and swear they voted for George Evans. Nor was their signing a paper a matter procured by solicitation. They did it voluntarily and without hesitation. Had they not done so, this order would not have been introduced. The gentleman might therefore dismiss his anxiety for any portion of the whigs. The argument of the gentleman from Etna was destroyed by the short statement of the gentleman from Garland, and the plea of the gentleman from Thomaston was destroyed by 53 whigs who ready to show that Mr. Bradbury did not get their votes. They claim to show there was an error. The Senator *of record* was not so strong but that the voice of 40,000 voters in this State would not be heard demanding that the ballot by which he claims an election shall be scrutinized, and the facts set right.

Mr. Russ said that the inference of the gentleman from Portland relative to the votes having been put in 25 piles, was not true. The votes were laid on the table separately, with the writing up, so that, at a glance, every person could see them. There was also another error in the gentleman's statements. He had said that the course adopted by the committee was a new one, or something to that effect. Now Mr. R. remembered that in one of the first ballotings this session the gentleman from Hallowell (Mr. Otis) was on a committee with him, when the votes were counted in precisely this manner.

Mr. Edgecomb said he was willing for an investigation, but he doubted if it would be right to make it at the expense of the State.

Mr. Levensaler said that this whole disscussion had only proved the facts which he had stated in the onset, and on which he had grounded his objection to this proposed investigation. All the information gentleman asked for, it was pretended they already had. What good would further labor produce? It was confessed that the election could not be disturbed. The statements of the committee had been had. It confirmed the correctness of the count, and all were satisfied that the committee were honest. Only one object remained, and that was, *to find out how certain whigs voted.* He would repeat, that such inquiries should be pursued in another place, and the privileges of members should remain undisturbed.

The discussion was further conducted by Messrs. Paine and Levensaler. Mr. Otis, of Hallowell, finally obtained the floor and was proceeding to speak at length, when he gave way to a motion to adjourn which prevailed.

Legislative Synopsis.

WEDNESDAY, July 21.

IN SENATE—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish a Board of Education in this State, the question pending when the Senate adjourned being on its passage to be engrossed. The bill was passed.

Bill in addition to the 16th chapter of the Revised Statutes, (Militia Bill) was called up and passed to be engrossed, 20 to 6.

Resolves relating to the war with Mexico, came up on their passage to be engrossed, and were referred to the committee on the militia, on motion of Mr. Allen.

Bills—additional to incorporate the city of Portland—making further provisions for costs, in cases of usury—in relation to fugitives from justice—were passed to be engrossed.

IN THE HOUSE—Mr. Farrar, of Baileyville, presented a bill for the removal of the seat of Government to Portland.

Resolve in favor of certain Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and their Widows, was laid on the table.

Besolve in favor of Plantation Letter A. No. 2, in Oxford County, was passed to be engrossed.

THURSDAY, July 23.

IN SENATE—Mr. Pillsbury, from the Committee on Division of Counties, reported leave to withdraw on petition of John Stockbridge and others for a new County from parts of Franklin and Oxford. Accepted.

Mr. Barrett, from Committee on Insane Hospital, made a Report, accompanied by a Resolve making an appropriation for the Insane Hospital, and a Resolve in relation to taking a census of Insane Persons and Idiots in this State. 1000 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bellamy, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a recommendation that $1000 be appropriated for the repair of the State House. Accepted.

IN THE HOUSE—Resolve in relation to the war with Mexico, was read once and, on motion of Mr. Levensaler, laid on the table.

The Liquor bill was taken up and passed by a vote of 85 yeas to 41 nays. [The vote of the members from this County stood as follows: Yeas, Davis, Holt, Munger; 3. Nays, Child, Frost, Hill, Holman, Russ, Taylor, Thayer, 7.] Several amendments were offered, all of which were rejected, and the bill passed the House just as it was reported by the Committee.

Bill to establish a Board of Education, was finally passed.

FRIDAY, July 24.

IN SENATE—Bill to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks was received from the House. Eleven o'clock was assigned for its consideration. When the hour arrived several amendments were proposed by Mr. Hodgdon, and then the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Tuesday next.

The petitions in relation to a road through Dunn's Notch to New Hampshire line, were referred to the next Legislature.

Mr. Bellamy, from the Select Committee to which was referred a bill ordering the removal of the seat of Government, reported the same without amendment. On motion of Mr. Pillsbury, the bill was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Perry, it was Ordered that Messrs. Perry, Haines and Bellamy, be a committee, with such as the House may join, to inquire and report when the Legislature may have a recess.

Bill to prevent imposition in the sale of medicines, was called up, the yeas and nays ordered on its passage to be engrossed, and a passage refused, 10 to 10. Subsequently Mr. Perry moved a reconsideration, the motion prevailed, and the bill was laid on the table.

IN THE HOUSE—Mr. Chadwick of Portland, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill entitled an act to assess on the inhabitants of this State a tax of $100,461 18 which was read and to-morrow assigned.

Mr. Otis, of Hallowell, called up the order relative to an investigation of the mode in which the ballot for U. S. Senator was conducted, on which a long debate ensued, which was not concluded when the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, July 25.

IN SENATE—The President being absent Mr. Dunn was chosen President pro tem.

Bills—to prevent imposition in the sale of medicines—to set off certain lands from Fryeburg to Sweden—were passed to be engrossed.

Bill reducing the salary of the Adjutant General, came from the House passed to be engrossed, and, on motion of Mr. Hodgdon, was laid on the table.

Mr. Allen, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill consenting to the purchase of land for the extension of the site of Fort McClary, and ceding to the United States jurisdiction over the same. The bill was read twice and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Gore called up the Bill to amend chapter 160 of the Revised Statutes, ("Grave yard bill,") and the same was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

IN THE HOUSE—The question under consideration, at the hour of the last adjournment, being the order, introduced by Mr. Paine, of Bangor, relative to the corrections of the ballotings for U. S. Senator, Mr. Chadwick, of Portland, moved to lay it upon the table.

Mr. Sturdivant, of Cumberland, hoped no more time would be consumed in discussion upon this order, and opposed the motion, which failed, only a few members voting for it.

Mr. Norcross, of Charleston, moved the previous question, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and the order was INDEFINITELY POSTPONED! yeas, 67, nays, 46.

Report on the petition of R. K. Goodenow and others, was laid on the table.

Bill providing for the removal of the seat of Government was read and laid on the table.

MONDAY, July 27.

IN SENATE—Mr. Perry, from the Committee on Militia, reported legislation inexpedient on an order relating to the reduction of the salary of the Adjutant General. Also, on an order directing inquiry in relation to granting 160 acres of land to each officer and soldier who may volunteer to serve in the war against Mexico. The reports were accepted.

Mr. Partridge, from the Select Committee to which was referred an order in relation to the regulation of the practice of medicine, reported legislation inexpedient. Accepted.

The Bill to establish a Board of Education in this State was passed to be enacted.

IN THE HOUSE—Bill to prevent imposition in the sale of medicines, was read, and, on motion of Mr. Barnes, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Bill to set off certain lands from Fryeburg and annex the same to Sweden, was laid on the table.

Bills finally passed—to establish the York and Cumberland Rail Road Company—to authorize School Districts to borrow money for certain purposes—for furnishing Plantations organized for election purposes with Books and Maps.

TUESDAY, July 28.

IN SENATE.—Bill relating to the competency of witnesses, came from the House amended and indefinitely postponed, and on motion of Mr. Allen was laid on the table.

Bill in addition to the act regulating the compensation of jailors for the support of prisoners in county jails, came from the House recommitted. The Senate adhered to its former vote indefinitely postponing the bill.

Bill to prevent imposition in the sale of medicines, came from the House referred to the committee, on the Judiciary. The Senate insisted on its vote passed the bill to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr Perry, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr Haines spoke in favor of the bill It had received the careful and anxious consideration of the committee, and had come from the House with only a few trifling and unimportant amendments Although it might not be altogether unobjectionable to every one, it was the best bill that could be reported, and he hoped it would receive a passage without amendment by the Senate.

Mr Bronson addressed the Senate at length on the subject, but the crowded state of the columns of the paper will not permit the publication of his remarks at present. Mr B avowed his determination to vote for the bill, because the large number of petitioners, who called for the passage of some bill of the kind, expected it, although there were many serious and weighty objections to it. Mr B proceeded to notice the objections which existed, in his view, to many of the provisions of the bill, and which he feared would defeat the objects of the friends of temperance, though he trusted his fears would prove groundless. He should vote for it, if it was not amended (but thought various amendments were necessary,) trusting to the next legislature to correct the evils which might result from some of its provisions. Mr. B. avowed his determination to offer an amendment providing for the postponement of its operations for a length of time, as an act of injustice to dealers who might have on hand a quantity of liquors purchased under the provisions of the laws now in force, so as to give them an opportunity to dispose of their stock in such manner as they might deem proper.

After Mr Bronson had concluded his remarks Mr Hastings moved that the subject be laid on the table, and the motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr Porter of Somerset, Ordered, That the committee on claims consider and allow, if just a bill of Asa Bailey for certain services.

On motion of Mr Knowlton, the Senate adj.

IN THE HOUSE.—*Finally passed*—bills to incorporate the Doughty's Falls, Steam Manufacturing Company; imposing further penalties upon town officers; additional to an act to incorporate the Machias River Company; to incorporate the town of Monticello. Resolves, fixing the valuation of the town of Machias and Machias Port, and abate a portion of the taxes to the said towns of Machias and Machias Port; Resolve in favor of the plantation Letter A. No 2, Oxford county.

The bill relating to hawkers and pedlers was take up, the question being on the final passage Mr Morton of Bridgwater moved to indefinately postpone the bill. The motion failed. It was then finally passed.

Laid on the table—report on order relative to the salary of the Adjutant General.

Bill in addition to the 16th chapter of the Revised Statutes was read the third time, amended in concurrence, and laid on the table.

WEDNESDAY, July 29.

IN SENATE.—On motion of Mr Haines, the Senate reconsidered its vote of yesterday, insisting on the passage to be engrossed of the bill to prevent imposition in the sale of medicines. The Senate then receded and concurred with the House in referring the bill to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr Allen, from the committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the proceedings of the Legislature of Rhode Island in relation to the resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, reported a recommendation that the same be filed in the archives of the State. Accepted.

Bill to authorize school districts to borrow money in certain cases, came up on its passage to be enacted. Mr Monroe moved its indefinite postponement. Lost—yeas 13, nays 13. The bill was then refused a passage, 12 to 15.

Bill relating to hawkers and pedlers came up on its passage to be enacted. Mr. Haines moved its indefinite postponement, and spoke in opposition to the probatory policy of the bill.—Mr Hodgdon replied, urging the necessity of the bill for the protection of the people from the swarm of blood-suckers who roam about the State in the shape of pedlers, and palm off their worthless articles upon the community. The necessity of the law had become more urgent from the fact that the laws of Massachusetts had had the effect to drive from that State a large class of pedlers into Maine. He viewed the evil which these persons, inflicted upon the community as greater than almost any other with which they had to contend.

Mr Haines replied, and spoke of the convenience which was afforded to the people of the interior towns, by means of pedlers, who brought to the doors of the farmers many of the articles in use in families, and took in exchange the products of their farms. He had himself sold his wood, in this manner, better than he could by carrying it to the markets in the large towns

Mr Bellamy thought the time had come which required the passage of some law to do away the evils arising from the business of peddling. He was in favor of providing for a higher tax upon the licence.

The question was then taken on the motion to indefinitely postpone, and decided in the negative, 4 to 21

The bill passed to be enacted.

Finally passed.—RESOLVES—for the payment of accounts against the State—in favor of Samuel Cheeley—in favor of the towns of Canaan and Pittsfield—for furnishing Plantations organized for election purposes with books, and maps—in favor of Plantation Letter A, No. 2 Oxford County.

Bill to amend the 160th chapter of the Revised Statutes, came from the House, that body refusing to concur in its reference to the Judiciary Committee, and insisting on its vote passing the bill to be enacted. On motion of Mr Haines, the Senate receded from its vote referring the bill, and on motion of Mr Hodgdon, it was laid on the table.

Bill to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks, was called up.

Mr Hastings spoke in an able manner upon the temperance question, and in favor of the the passage of the bill. He believed it would be sustained by the people, and have the effect to put an end to the business of rum-selling and stay the ravages of intoxicating drinks Mr H replied to the exceptions to the bill yesterday taken by Mr Bronson

Mr Barrett followed in an able vindication of the views of the committee and in defence of the bill. Mr B also commented upon the remarks of Mr Bronson, and replied to his objections.

Mr Gore spoke at length in favor of the bill which he should vote for although it contained provisions which were not in accordance with his views. He believed the time had come for such a bill, and that the people expected it and would sustain it.

The amendments adopted in the House were then concurred in by the Senate.

Mr Hodgdon said he had offered various amendments, so that he could vote for it. But upon further examination and reflection, he had come to the conclusion that he could not, in any event, vote for the bill—and he therefore withdrew his proposed amendments,

Mr Monroe moved to amend so as to provide that the bill should go into effect on the 15th day of January next. Lost, 13 to 13

Several amendments were proposed, and rejected,

Mr Holden moved to amend so that the balance of any monies recovered by a creditor of any dealer in intoxicating drinks shall be paid to the purchaser. The amendment prevailed, yeas 15, nays 5.

Mr Redington proposed several verbal amendments, which were adopted.

The question then returning on the passage of the bill to be engrossed, it was further discussed by Messrs Bronson, Redington, Thurston and Barrett.

The question was then taken, and the bill passed to be engrossed, by yeas 23, nays 5.

IN THE HOUSE.—The House receded and concurred with the Senate in indefinitely postponing the bill relative to the compensation of jailers.

Read and to morrow assigned—Bill to incorporate the Telos Canal Company.

Bill to incorporate the Lake Telos and Webster Pond Dam and Sluiceway Company, was read the third time, and ordered to be printed.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill granting appeals from the decision of County Commissioners.

The State tax was taken up. Mr Getchell moved to recommit, with a view to altering the tax of Anson and North Anson. Mr Barnes advocated this motion. Messrs. Levensaler, and Chadwick opposed the motion which failed 45 to 61. Mr Marston of Mt. Vernon, moved to refer the bill to the next legislature, believing the assessment to be premature. Mr Chadwick explained the necessity of the tax. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Allen, Barnes, Marston, Adams, Thomas and Getchell in favor of the motion, and by Messrs Chadwick, Levensaler and Magoun against it. The bill was passed to be engrossed 64 to 52.

Mr Kingsbury by leave, laid on the table a resolve in relation to the expenditure of money by the State on roads, which was read and to-morrow assigned.

Mr Barnes, by leave, laid on the table a bill to change the name of the Portland Iron Manufacturing Company, and to enlarge the power of the same.

Resolve relating to a war with Mexico, was taken up and referred in concurrence.

The bill additional to the 16th chapter of the revised statutes, (militia bill) was taken up.

Mr Levensaler moved to amend by providing that the salary of the Adjutant General should be fixed at $500, and that this should be in full for all services, including clerk hire. The amendment was adopted.

Mr Chadwick of Portland, spoke against the bill, and Mr Thompson of Unity in favor of it.

Mr Davis of Stow, spoke against the bill. He said that the repeal of the old militia system was effected by the votes of three to one of the legislature, and that the result was one most satisfactory to the people. He held that it would be presumption now to revive that system, when no petitions had been sent in from the people recommending it.

Mr Hill of Moscow, moved to amend the bill by striking out all except the provision requiring an enrolement. The motion prevailed 67 to 24.

The last motion cut off the amendment relative to the salary of the Adjutant General, and Mr Levensaler renewed it, limiting the salary to $400. The amendment was adopted. In this form the bill was passed so be engrossed.

Mr Blake of Camden, from the committee on claims, reported a resolve in favor of Moses Hammond, and a resolve in favor of James Irish, which were severally read and to-morrow assigned.

THURSDAY, July 30.

IN SENATE.—Bill to amend the 16th chapter of the Revised Statutes (militia bill) came from the House amended, and passed to be engrossed On motion of Mr Knowlton, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr Perry from the committee appointed to enquire when the Legislature may take a recess, reported that both branches of the Legislature may adjourn on Thursday, the 6th day of August next. Accepted

Bill to amend chapter 160 of the Revised Statutes ('Grave Yard bill') was called. On motion of Mr Gore the Senate reconsidered its vote of yesterday concurring with the House in refusing to refer the same to the committee on the judiciary. Mr Gore moved that the Senate insist on its vote referring the bill The motion did not prevail. Mr Hodgdon moved its indefinite postponement. On this motion the yeas and nays were taken and were yeas 13, nays 11.

So the bill was indefinitely postponed,

Bill to authorize school districts to borrow money for certain purposes, came from the House that body insisting on its vote passing the bill to be enacted and appointing conferees. The Senate joined to the conference, Messrs Allen, Porter of Somerset, and Hastings.

Resolve for an amendment of the constitution in relation to the choice of Representatives to the Legislature. The question being on the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr Bronson, which provides for the election by a plurality of votes on the first trial.

Mr Barrett opposed the adoption of the amendment and favored the passage of the resolve as reported by the committee, who were unanimously with the exception of one in its favor.

Mr Hodgdon opposed the amendment and the resolve. He had, at first view felt inclined to vote for it, but upon further reflection, he had come to a different conclusion. He had voted in favor of the plurality system in the election of Representatives to Congress, and did not regret the vote. But that change was only an alteration in the law and required no change in the constitution. If it was found not to work well, it was easy to restore the original system. He preferred therefore, to wait and ascertain the operation of that law, before going further. In the election of Representatives to the Legislature, new trials must be had within short periods; but in the election of Representative to Congress, it could not be so, and therefore, more difficulty was experienced in bringing voters to the polls, from the fact that they were more liable to be absent at subsequent trials. The objections to the majority system in the election of Representatives to the Legislature, did not apply with so much force as in the election of Representatives to Congress. Mr H further pointed out the objections to the proposed change, and opposed the resolve.

Mr Barrett favored the resolve. The repeated failures to elect in Representative classes, seem to require some change in the system.—He believed that people were ready to adopt the system proposed in the resolve, and he desired that the question should be submitted to them.—Mr B further favored the change.

Mr Lothrop made a few remarks in favor of the amendment.

The amendment proposed by Mr Bronson, was then rejected 7 to 17.

The question returning on the passage of the resolve to be engrossed, Mr Bellamy made some remarks in opposition. He was opposed to the frequent effort to amend the constitution, and satisfied with that instrument as it is. The people had not asked for the proposed change, the proposition having originated in this body. He believed it was uncalled for, and that when the people desired it their petitions would find their way to the Legislature. He was willing to risk his own election, or the election of his friends upon the majority system as at present existing.

Mr Barrett said it was not unusual to act upon important questions like that before the Senate without petitions from the people. He believed they desired an opportunity to effect the change proposed, and that the result of such change would be salutary and satisfactory. The plurality system works well in other States, and he could see no reason why it might not in this State. Mr B further spoke in favor of the resolve.

The resolve was then refused a passage yeas 11, nays 13.

Mr Thompson, by leave, laid on the table, a resolve appropriating $250 for the erection of a gun house in Livermore. Read once and to-morrow assigned.

Mr Perry, from the Joint Select Committee to which was referred several petitions in relation to establishment by this State, of an Asylum for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, made a report favorable to the establishment of such an institution at some future day, accompanied by a resolve providing for taking a census of the deaf and dumb in this State, as a preliminary measure necessary to furnish the facts required to be in the possession of the Legislature before considering the question of its actual establishment. The resolve was once read and to-morrow assigned, and the petitions were referred to the next Legislature.

THURSDAY, July 30.

IN THE HOUSE.—Bill to set off part of Fryeburg to Sweden was taken up. Mr Davis of Stow moved to assign Tuesday for its consideration, for the purpose of procuring information upon the merits of the bill. Messrs Levensaler, Magoun and Marston opposed the motion as calculated to delay action upon the bill unnecessarily. Mr Hill of Moscow advocated the motion, but the House refused. To-morrow was then assigned.

Bill providing for the removal of the seat of government from Augusta to Portland was taken up Amendments were made on motion of Mr McLellen of Gorham providing that the city of Portland should provide more convenient buildings for the accommodation of the government than those already in use.

Mr Smith of St. Albans moved to amend by restoring the present State grounds to the original donors.

The amendment was advocated by Messrs. Keene and Levensaler, and opposed by Messrs. Davis Sturdivant and Burnham. The motion failed.

Mr Friend moved to strike out Portland and insert Bangor. Mr Haviland moved to amend the amendment by striking out Bangor and inserting Moosehead Lake. Both amendments failed.

Mr Burnham of Kennebunkport moved to refer the bill to the next legislature. Lost—46 to 64.

Mr Gould of Wilton then spoke against the bill. Messrs. Day of Bristol, Burnham of Kennebunkport and Hayden of Eastport were also opposed. Mr Sturdivant advocated the bill Mr Thomas thought it would be well to go to Portland, because a House of Correction has recently been established there.

Mr. Lamson of Troy moved to postpone the bill indefinitely This motion prevailed, yeas 68, nays 59.

The Liquor bill was amended in concurrence

Mr. Norcross moved to amend by providing that the bodies of all venders of spirituous liquors shall, after their decease, be delivered over to the physicians for the advancement of anatomical science. Lost.

Mr Hill of Moscow moved to strike out twenty-eight gallons where it occurred in the bill, and insert twenty-eight hogsheads. Lost.

The bill then passed to be engrossed.

The Militia bill was returned from the Senate that body insisting on its former vote. Mr Hayden of Eastport moved that the House adhere.—The motion prevailed, 86 to 0.

The House insisted on its vote passing the bill to amend the 160th chapter of the revised statutes, proposed conference, and appointed Messrs Thomas, Treat and Lemont conferees.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The Committee on banks and banking, in the House Legislature, having had under consideration the petitions of sundry banks for a renewal of charter, ask leave to Report:—

That by the existing laws of the State, the charters of all banks expire the first Monday of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and that justice to them as well as to the business community, would seem to require, at the present session of the legislature, an indication of the future policy of the State upon this important subject.

The use of paper money has become so associated with the habits and prejudices of the people that a return to the constitional currency, however desirable, would at this time and under existing circumstances, be utterly impracticable.—The several States claim and exercise the right of incorporating banks within their limits, for the purpose of furnishing a paper currency. Until the constitution shall have been revised and this immense power ceded to the general government, the efforts of individual States to correct the evils incident to our banking system, will be unavailing.

The committee do not question the fact so often demonstrated that a paper currency gives a fictitious value to all the exchangeable products of a nation. That it sooner or later, neutralizes the effect of discriminating duties upon domestic manufactures by advancing the price of all the agents of production, and that its inevitable tendency is to turn the balance of trade against a nation, by enhancing the price of articles of export, thereby enabling others to undersell it in the markets of the world. They are also aware that a paper system is subject to sudden contractions and expansions, which change to a ruinous degree, the relative conditions of debtor and creditor; but at the same time, they cannot forget the utter inability of a single State to regulate the currency of the Union. The most we can hope to do is to ensure the redemption of the bills of our own banks, and impose such restrictions as will check local fluctuations.

The committee are of the opinion that our present banking laws are comparatively safe and experience shows that no losses to bill holders have occurred the last fifteen years, where a reasonable discretion was exercised by the legislature in granting charters. The Revised Statutes contain several salutary provisions not embraced in the banking law of eighteen hundred thirty-one, and it is believed, with a due vigilance on the part of bank commissioners, and a rigid enforcement of the proposed law, the redemption of all bills will be effectually secured.

To guard against local fluctuations, they introduce a clause providing that all banks shall have always on hand, one dollar in specie, to every three dollars in bills they may issue beyond fifty per cent. of the capital stock. It will be seen by looking over the returns of banks a few years past that fifty per cent. of the capital stock is a very moderate circulation, and up to that point no specific specie balance is required.

In some parts of the State, this provision would, in practice, have very little effect; but in those sections most inclined to inflations it would operate as a serious check. The average circulation of the banks of Maine, in April last, amounted to about seventy-five per cent upon their capital stock, and the specie on hand, if equally distributed, would have been very nearly the sum now contemplated. In some sections, however, with a small amount of specie, the circulation was up to, and even beyond the chartered limits, and would have received a salutary check from the operation of the law herewith submitted.

The banks can have no reasonable cause for complaint on account of these new restrictions; and the community, it is believed, when they consider the difficulties attending all sudden changes in the currency, will be satisfied with the law here proposed, establishing as it does, the principle of a specie basis, which may, if necessary, be hereafter enlarged.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN HODGDON, *Chairman.*

AN ACT additional in relation to banks and banking.

Be it enacted &c. SEC. 1. The charters of all banks now incorporated or which may hereafter be incorporated within this State, are hereby extended to the first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, subject to the provisions of this act and all existing acts upon the subject of banks and banking.

SEC. 2. All banks accepting a renewal of charter, subject to the restrictions, limitations, and penalties of this act, shall give written notice of such acceptance, to the secretary of State on or before the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

SEC. 3. No bank now incorporated or which may hereafter be incorporated within this State, shall issue and put in circulation as money, bills to the amount of more than fifty per cent. of its capital stock actually paid in, unless said bank shall have in its vault, at the time of such issue, one dollar in specie for every three dollars in bills, so issued, over and above fifty per cent. of its capital stock; nor shall the circulation of any bank within the State, at any time, exceed the amount of its capital stock paid in, and the specie in its vault.

SEC. 4 Weekly balances shall be made by the cashier of banks, exhibiting the amount of specie on hand, and the amount of bills in circulation; and it shall be the duty of the bank commissioners, at their annual examination to note all over issue shown by such balances, and report the same to the governor and council.

SEC. 5. Every bank now incorporated, or which may hereafter be incorporated in this State, shall forfeit and pay for the use of the State, ten per cent upon the amount of bills it shall at any time willfully and with intent to evade the provisions of this act, put in circulation over and above the amount authorized by the 3d section of this act; and said forfeiture may be sued for and recovered in the name of the treasurer in an action on the case, in the supreme judicial court.

SEC. 6. Whenever by the annual report of the bank commissioners, or otherwise, it shall appear that any bank has put in circulation a larger amount of bills than authorized by this act, it shall be the duty of the secretary of State to notify the attorney general of the fact, who upon the receipt of said notice, shall forthwith

commence an action against the president, directors and company of such delinquent institution to recover the penalty established by the fifth section of this act.

SEC. 7. The thirty-second section of the seventy seventh chapter of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 4, 1846.

ELECTION——MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. DANA.

Congressional Convention.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the Towns and Plantations in the Oxford portion of the 1st Congressional District are requested to meet in Convention, by their Delegates, at LOVELL VILLAGE, on *Tuesday, the Eighteenth day of August next*, at ten o'clock A. M., to select a candidate to be supported by the Democracy of said District to the next Congress.

Towns and Plantations having fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate each; over fifty and less than one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and less than two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty, four. *Per Order of the Committee.*

July 17, 1846.

Oxford Senatorial, County, and District Conventions.

A Convention of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of Oxford Senatorial District will be held, by their Delegates, at the COURT HOUSE in PARIS, on *Thursday, the Twentieth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M.*, for the purpose of selecting three candidates for the State Senate to be supported at the ensuing election.

ALSO—A Convention of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the County of Oxford will be holden on the same day and at the same place, *at two o'clock P. M.* for the purpose of selecting candidates for the several County Offices that are to be elected by the people.

ALSO—A Convention of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the Eastern Registry District will be held on the same day and at the same place, *at three o'clock P. M.*, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Register of Deeds in said District.

ALSO—At the same time and place to nominate a candidate for Register of Deeds in the Western District of said County.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate; over fifty and less than one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and less than two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and less than four hundred, four; over four hundred, five Delegates.

By Order of the County Committee.

July 18, 1846.

Caucus.

The Democratic Republicans of the Town of Paris are requested to meet in Caucus at the Town House, in said Town, *on Saturday, the fifteenth inst., at four o'clock P. M.* for the purpose of selecting four Delegates to attend the County Convention, to be holden at the Court House on the 20th inst., to designate a candidate to be supported for Representative to the next Legislature, and to transact such other business as may be necessary.

A punctual attendance at the hour is requested.

Per Order of Town Committee.

Paris, Aug. 31, 1846.

Passage of the Tariff Bill.

This great measure of reform passed the Senate on Tuesday last, somewhat amended, by a vote of 28 to 27. Mr. Jarnagin, of Tennessee, being the only Whig voting in the affirmative; and Messrs. Niles, of Connecticut and Cameron and Sturgeon, of Pennsylvania, the only Democrats voting in the negative.

The bill as amended was sent to the House on Wednesday, and the Senate amendments were concurred in by a vote of 115 yeas, to 93 nays.

Thus the bill has become a law in place of the Tariff of 1842,—a law establishing a Revenue System more in unison with the character and genius of our political institutions, more equal and just in its details, and one not designed to foster any of the great interests of the country by the neglect of others, and one, we sincerely believe, which will meet with the hearty approbation of the great body of the people. The heavily taxed masses will feel sensibly the relief from the undue burden with which they have been ladened for the benefit of a few monopolizing manufacturers; while laborers employed by such will find no marked decrease of either wages or employment. The business of the manufacturers will not be lessened, but their profits will be reduced. Indeed the competition of imported articles with those of our own, will be likely to have a beneficial effect upon both the price and quality of the latter. Under the operation of that competition we shall expect to see our manufacturers thrive more vigorously than ever. After the first panic is over, for the Whigs will make an attempt to raise one, the business of the manufacturers will be found to be upon a more sound, extensive and reliable basis, if not a more profitable one. And while that interest is left in this healthy condition, other interests, entitled to equal care and consideration, will flourish as with new life.

The passage of this bill is the consummation of one of the great measures of the session. It has been accomplished only by the firmness and conciliation of the Democratic majority. They have done well, and will not fail to receive the grateful plaudits of the people they have so faithfully served. It is, indeed, a great triumph; and one which will be productive of lasting and most important benefits to the whole country.

Aid for Nantucket.—The amount collected in Portland, a week ago last Friday, for the Nantucket donation, was $1,229 45. Some clothing was also collected.

Rather Expensive.—The cost of transportation to Santa Fe, for each barrel of pork for the use of the volunteers, will be thirty-two dollars.

THE INQUISITION.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the proceedings had relative to the inquisitorial order, introduced by Mr. Paine, which may be found on our first page. It proves to have been a Whig Mare's nest, and the eggs have hatched—*nothing!* The House, after giving them a respectful hearing, having kicked the whole concern out at the door. We give a brief summary of the whole affair as we learn it from the debate and other reliable sources. It appears that just before the election, certain whigs gave evidence of disposition to aid Mr. Bradbury, should it become necessary; and when the result of the balloting was made known, the leading whigs, believing there had been bolting from their ranks, uttered loud threats of vengeance. In order to ascertain who the supposed bolters were, they circulated a paper on which each Whig was solicited to state how he voted. Accordingly 53 Whigs signed this paper, declaring they voted for Mr. Evans—the four bolters from the Whig ranks prudently hiding from the storm which they saw approaching. But this was not enough. Admitting the testimony of the four unknown bolting Whigs, and *assuming* that their votes had been counted for Bradbury, (which is by no means admitted to be the fact) the subtraction of these votes left him still with a majority of two votes. To relieve them from failure, another Whig came forward and testified that he gave a certain blotted and ragged scattering vote which had not been returned. He *assumed* that this vote, also, must have been counted for Mr. Bradbury—and if so, then (allowing the truth of the statements of the four unknown and supposed bolting Whigs, and their assumptions as for whom their votes were counted,) the whole vote would be reduced to a tie—72 to 72—and Mr. Bradbury would fail of an election. This is the boundary line of the Whig claim and the abatement of one figure therefrom would cause an abandonment of the whole case. Unfortunately for them, three of the committee, including the Whig member, declare that the blotted and ragged vote was not thrown on the ballot in question, but was counted by them on the *second* ballot and so returned when no choice was effected. Of this, one is confident and *two are positive*. Their statement is confirmed by the fact, that on the last ballot no such vote was returned. The veracity or the correctness of the four Whigs (who take shelter in the ranks of ther 49 incensed friends,) cannot be tested, because they do not appear. The whole facts have been thoroughly sifted in this debate, in which a corps of Whig lawyers appear at length on one side, and the candid statements of the committee who counted the votes (composed of three Democrats, one Whig, and one Abolitionists) on the other, together with the comment of a few common sense Democrats, unused to courts and special pleading. The result of the whole matter was the *indefinite postponement* of the inquisitorial order by a majority of *twenty-one* votes—one Whig voting with the majority, and refusing to take part in the ridiculous clamor of his friends.

AN UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT.—Mr. Graham, Editor of the Philadelphia North American, has been arrested by the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and taken to Washington. His arrest is for the publication of the Treaty and Documents on the Oregon question ere the seal of secrecy was removed. Mr. Graham cannot be punished, but he must testify to the method by which he became possessed of the documents, and the Senator who has violated the proprieties of his office and insulted the nation, will either be expelled or reprimanded. We hope the former whoever he may be.

Death of Capt. Page.—The N. O. Picayune, in an article on the death of Captain Page, furnishes food for philosophical reflection. The character of his wounds was so dreadful that his friends *feared he might recover!* and they regarded the signs of his preservation from death as mournful omens. It seems that a six pound ball struck him upon the lower jaw, carrying that *entirely away*, and depriving him not only of the power of speech, but of the functions of mastication and almost of deglutition. Life, under these circumstances, would have been indeed a sore burden.

Mysterious.—The New York papers give a very minute account of a mysterious occurrence which transpired in that city on Saturday, week. It is represented that a negro, in descending the vault of a privy in seach of a valuable fowl, found the body of a female there. He says she was some 16 years old, with brown hair, &c. Other witnesses were called in who positively affirm that they could not be mistaken. The police were sent for, who appeared in the course of an hour, but could nowhere find the body. The place had been left totally unguarded, and all is still in mystery. It is supposed that a horrible murder has been committed on the premises.

☞ We never heard a more beautiful or poetic idea uttered than the following, upon one of Plumbe's Daguerreotypes,—whose advertisement may be found in the Democrat,—described as a book:

"It has a sigle leaf for its contents; its paper was made in the time of the creation; its type is the type of the Heavens; its ink the condensation of light; its frontespiece the likeness of a man in the image of his Maker—an apple of gold in a picture of silver."

Three young persons were drowned in Westcott pond, in Swanville, in this State, on the 12th ult., by the upsetting of a boat. Two of them, Elijah and Enoch, respectively aged 17 and 8, were children of Josiah Sekins; the third was a young woman about 18, named Stuckney, who resided in the same family, but belonged in Hallowell.

Thompson, the Abolitionist, who has been confined in the penitentiary of Missouri, for six or seven years, has been pardoned by the Governor.

"Hog or dog?—that is the question," as the fellow said when he sat down to a dish of fried sausages.

The Picayune says mosquitoes are like doctors, they never let blood without running up a *bill*.

A Fiend.—A wretch, named Martin, outraged the person of a girl of sixteen years of age, in the woods near Brunswick, on the 19th ult., and like a fiend boasted of it in a low tavern. He has been put in jail to await his trial.

Ammunition.—The New Orleans Courier of the 17th ult. says, that since the commencement of the war with Mexico, there have been prepared and shipped from the Arsenal at St. Louis one hundred and seventy tons of fixed ammunition.

Fashion.—This celebrated racer has run twenty-one races at four mile heats, winning twenty. The gross aggregate of the stakes and purses she has won, amount to the sum of thirty-nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

Silver in Lead.—The lead of the Western mines, it is said, furnishes about 100 ounces of pure silver to the ton.

The forces of Gen. Taylor are now estimated to amount to 15,000 men.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—It was as late as January, 1842, that Henry Clay, then a member of the Senate, arose in his place, made a speech, in which he said:—

"Carry out, then, the spirit of the Compromise Act Look to Revenue alone for the support of Government. Do not raise the question of Protection, which I had hoped had been put at rest. *There is no necessity of Protection for Protection!*"

And in October, 1843, the same statesman said:—

"I should have preferred that the Compromise, in all its parts, including the home valuation, could have been adhered to."

With regard to the Ad Valorem principle, now so much condemned by the Whigs, Mr. Clay, in 1841, spoke as follows:—

"He (Mr. Clay) maintained that the ad valorem form was the best. The specific system maintains that articles of different value should pay the same duty. No respect is paid to values, but all have to pay alike. He admitted that there was one objection to the ad valorem form—that of differences of opinion as to real value;—but he contended the ad valorem principle could be carried out better than any other. He believed it was best, and where uniform, frauds could be better escaped than under a different form. He quoted instances of fraud under specific duties. He was therefore willing to adhere to the principle of the ad valorem duty, even if obliged to go up to 33 1/3 per cent."

TOASTS.—From among columns of toasts that have come along in our exchanges—the drippings of the 4th of July—we select the following, as being really good toasts—short, pithy, pointed, and witty.

Mexico—An apple that must sooner or later fall into our lap, but will be none the worse for thrashing the tree.

True Patriotism—The centre, around which the virtues cluster. May we comprehend its full import and live according to its dictates.

Old Rough and Ready—The Achilles of the American army—may he, like his prototype of old, prove invulnerable in every point but his heel.

The United States and Great Britain—May there never be any thing between them but the Atlantic Ocean

Agriculture—The basement story of our whole fabric, social, civil, and political; may it be extended by science, improved by skill, sustained by equal laws, and cherished by the state.

SHORT SENTENCES.—The envious man is made gloomy not only by his own cloud, but by another man's sunshine.

He that shortens the road to knowledge lengthens life.

A wise man's mind is like the state of the world above the moon, ever serene.

Gold and silver are too heavy metals for him to carry who seeks heaven

Whether we are fiddlers or philosophers, we are equally puffed by our acquirements, and equally vain of our art

How strange it is that we are constantly praising that past age which our forefathers abused, and as constantly abusing the present age, which our children will praise.

ONE VOTE.—It is remarkable that one vote carried the tariff of 1824; one vote the tariff of 1828; and one vote in each house carried the tariff of 1842, and one vote in the Senate the tariff of 1846

ANOTHER RESTORED IN KENNEBEC!

EAST LIVERMORE, Augus' 12, 1845.

Dear Sir,—You may publish this letter or make such use of it as you think best. A year ago last fall I was taken sick with a severe cough, was very much pressed for breath, lost my appetite, and became very much reduced in my general health, sweat profusely, and could not sleep nights. I applied to a physician, who done all in his power to relieve and restore me, but did not succeed. I was confined to the house most of the winter, often had long spells of severe coughing; raised some blood. Sometime in the spring I commenced taking

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Before I had finished one bottle I was relieved: my cough removed; my sleep restored; I bled no more—I have taken four bottles the past season. My strength and general health is now good. I attribute it to *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*

Signed, NATHAN WELLINGTON.

I am personally acquainted with Mr Wellington, and believe his statement above to be true.

Signed, SUMNER C. MOULTON.

MARRIED.

In Livermore, Rev. Nathan A. Soule to Miss Almira Timberlake.

DIED.

In Medford, Mass., July 25, Mrs. Mary T., wife of Mr. William Childs formerly of Canton, and daughter of Mr. Isaac Mann of this town, aged 17 years and 8 months.

She smiled on death, who kindly came
To seal her eyes in gentle sleep,
And take her from disease and pain;
For her we need no longer weep.

Sweet peace is on her gentle brow,
Her voice to songs of praise is given,
Her home is with the angels now,
Yes, our dear sister is in heaven.—COMM.

In Augusta, Mr. Seth Pitts, aged 100 years and 6 months, a soldier of the revolution, and pensioner.

In Wayne, Amos Knight, aged 82 years and 6 m'ts.

In Westbrook, John Webb, a soldier of the revolution, aged 92.

A case of conviction under the license law, in Buffalo, has gone to the Supreme Court, on two grounds—the unconstitutionality of the law, and its being in contravention of the revenue laws of the United States.

Dect. Charles Millett, of Minot, has been appointed by the Governor and Council, one of the Trustees of the Maine Hospital for the Insane.

TEN-PINS.—A man in Cincinnatti recently made a *thirteen* strike. He knocked down ten pins, the barkeeper, a lamp, and a small boy.

Treasurer's Notice,—*Denmark.*

NOTICE is hereby given to non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Denmark, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills assessed June seventeenth, 1845, which were committed to me to collect for the year A. D. 1845, by the assessors of said town of Denmark, in the following sums, which remain unpaid, viz:

Non-Resident Owners of Real Estate.

	No. of Lot.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Deficiency of highway for 1-44.	Am't of Tax.	Total.
Owner unk, formerly Hadley & Berry, 1 house, 1 barn, and 1 stable,	unk.	unk.	½	480		3 60	3 60
Richard Davis,	32	"	70	300		2 25	2 25
Hazen Danforth, pt	33	"	50	150		1 12	1 12
Joseph Hobson, p't of Pis. Mountain,	unk.	unk.	600	120		90	90
Jos. B Parkins, pt.	30	"	90	200		1 50	1 50
John Pike, Cornish, pt. Dragon Meadow,		"	175	160		1 20	1 20
David Potter,	10	unk	100	120		90	90
Heirs of Ezekiel Wood,	unk.	"	35	100		75	75
Isaiah Warren, pt	49	"	270	400		3 00	3 00
do	unk.	"	30	100		75	75
Owner unk formerly Ebenezer Warren,	unk.	"	50	200	1 15	1 50	2 65
Owner unk East of Monae Pond formerly Jacob Frost,	unk.	unk.	50	100		75	75
Nathan Witham, 1 house		"	½	50		38	38
Heirs of Thomas Perley pt. Boston Mills,		"	178	440		3 30	3 30
Luther Fitch, Portland, part Boston Mills,		"	178	440		3 30	3 30
Owner unk. formerly taxed to Samuel Mansfield,		"		66 100		75	75
Owner unk. formerly Jeremiah Bennett,		"	44	150		1 12	1 12
Owner unknown,	35	"	100	160		1 19	1 19

ORRIN B. INGALLS, Collector of Denmark for 1845.

Denmark, March 10th, 1846.

DENMARK, June 10th, 1846.

A true copy of the above Collector's Return, and recorded by me in a book kept for that purpose.

ORRIN B. INGALLS, Town Treasurer for A. D. 1846.

[13]

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:—

At a Justice's Court holden by me JOB PRINCE, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Oxford, at Turner, in said County, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1846, in the Action, Solon Chase of Turner aforesaid, vs Nelson Merrill of East Abbington in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,—which action is brought on a Note signed by said Merrill dated October 12th, 1840, for the sum of $10, and interest. Said Defendant being out of the State, it is consequently *Ordered*, That notice of the pendency of said suit be given to said Defendant by publishing notice in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris within said County of Oxford, three weeks successively, requesting said Defendant to appear at my Office in Turner on the 22d day of August next, at one of the clock P. M., to show cause, if any he has, why judgment should not be rendered in said suit, and Execution thereon issue against his goods and effects attached on the original Writ in said suit.

JOB PRINCE, *Justice of the Peace.*

A true Copy of Record—

Attest: JOB PRINCE, *Justice of the Peace*

Turner, July 25th, 1846. 3w13

Sale of Real Estate.

TO be sold, by order of Court, at the house occupied by Joseph Towle, Jr, in Porter, on Tuesday, the 8th day of September next at 10 o'clock A. M, so much of the Real Estate of

WILLIAM TOWLE,

late of Porter in the County of Oxford, deceased, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower therein, if necessary, as will produce the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

JOSEPH G. TOWLE, Administrator.

Porter, July 25, 1846. 13

Hebron Academy.

THE Fall Term of Instruction in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday, the 5th day of August next, under the care of Mr. B F. Parsons.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

July 27, 1846. 13

Treasurer's Notice,—Hanover.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Hanover, formerly part of Bethel, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the taxes assessed on the real estate in said town, for the years 1844 and 1845, which remain unpaid, have been returned to me by Solomon J. Hayward, Collector of said town for the years 1844 and 1845, and the following are the sums which remain unpaid, viz.

State, Town, and County Tax for 1845.

Name unknown, or part of	No. Acres.	Value.	Tax
Stephen Bartlett's farm	7 1/3	$200	$2 75
1845 do do do	7 1/3	200	1,50

Delinquent Highway Tax for 1845.

Name unknown, or part of Stephen Bartlett's farm	7 1/3	200	1,70

JOEL HOWE, Treasurer of Hanover.

Hanover, July 6, 1846 12

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery

—AND—

Phonographers Furnishing Depot.

AWARDED the Gold and Silver Medals, For First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors at the National, the Mass. charette, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 126 Chesnut St.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Tremont Sts; Baltimore, 203 Baltimore St; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 52 Church St.

July 7, 1846. 1y

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

At the District Court, Western District, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1846—

AMERICA WHITE *v.* FRANCIS B. WHITE, in a Plea of the case—For that the said Francis, at Dixfield, on the day of the purchase of this Writ, being indebted to the Plaintiff in the sum of two hundred dollars and three cents, according to the account annexed, then and there in consideration thereof promised the Plaintiff to pay him the same sum on demand; yet the said Defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same to the Plaintiff; but neglects and refuses so to do, to the damage of the said Plaintiff (as he says) the sum of three hundred dollars.

IN the above action It is Ordered, That the Plaintiff cause the Defendant to be notified of the pendency of this suit by publishing in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris in said County of Oxford, an attested copy of this Writ and Order of Court thereon, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next Term of this Court to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1846, that he may then and there appear in said Court and shew cause, if any he has, why judgment in said action should not be rendered against him and Execution issue accordingly.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon.

(3w11) Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

At a District Court, Western District, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1846.

TO the Hon. Justice of the Western District Court to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1846, EMELINE M. HARRINGTON, of Livermore in said County, wife of Isaac Harrington, late Emeline Merrill of said Livermore, respectfully represents that she is seized as an heir with others, to wit, Ambrose Merrill of Hallowell, Jefferson Merrill of Damariscotta, Mary Ann now wife of William O Nichols, now resident in Massachusetts, William C. Merrill of Livermore, Eliza Merrill of East Livermore, George Merrill of Winthrop, and Hannah Merrill of Hallowell, in the real Estate whereof Jonathan Merrill, late of Livermore, died seized and possessed, an inventory whereof has been returned into the Probate Office of the County of Oxford; that her portion of the same is one eighth of said real Estate; which she is desirous of holding and possessing in severalty. She therefore prays that a warrant may be granted to three or more suitable persons as Commissioners, authorizing them to make a division of said Estate, and set off to her her propertion of the same.

EMELINE M. HARRINGTON.

Livermore, May 27, 1846.

ON the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, That the Petitioner cause the other heirs, named in her said Petition, and all other persons interested therein, to be notified of the pendency of this Petition, by publishing in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, an attested copy of this Petition and Order of Court theron, three weeks successively, the last publication to be tairty days at least before the next Term of this Court to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1846, that they may then and there in said Court appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted, and division of said Estate made accordingly.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon.

(11) Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

BY virtue of an Execution I shall sell at public Auction at the Office of Elbridge Gerry, Esq., in Waterford, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,—

All the right which Robert Haskins has in equity to redeem the Farm formerly owned by David Stone, and now occupied by Amos Noble, in Waterford, which was mortgaged, by said Robert Haskins, to Jacob Hazen, as will appear by Oxford County Records.

JOHN C. GERRY, Deputy Sheriff.

Waterford, July 11th, 1846. 3w11

HIGH SCHOOL.

A HIGH SCHOOL will be opened in Dixfield Village, for the instruction of youth of both Sexes in all the branches of learning usually taught in Academies, including all the branches of an English education, together with the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages, September 7, 1846, by MR JAIRUS W. PERRY, now a member of the Senior Class in Bowdoin College. The School is expected to be kept in the very convenient and elegant Building recently erected by Charles L. Eustis, Esq., for that purpose.

By Request.

May, 1846 3

—*Wanted*—

$1000 In payment of arrearages for the Democrat, Advertising, &c.

JOHN A. POOR,

COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

He will attend the Courts in the Eastern Counties, in connection with the firm of J. A. & H. V. POOR, and in Oxford County.

Office No. 122, Middle Street.

HENRY V. POOR,

Counsellor & Attorney at Law,

BANGOR, MAINE,

Will continue business at the Office of

J. A. & H. V. POOR,

No 6, Strickland's new Block.

APRIL 18, 1846. 3m51

Wanted,

ONE or TWO Apprentice Girls to work at the Tailoring business. I. W. DENNEN.

Paris Hill, May 25th, 1846 tf2

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss—July 7th, 1846.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Saturday, the eighth day of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Store of Jefferson Coolidge, in Livermore—

All the right, title and interest in equity, of redemption, which JOHN PETERSON, of said Livermore, has, and which he had, at the time of the service of the original Writ, in and to the Farm on which he now lives, situated in Livermore and Canton in said County, containing one hundred acres, more or less, the same being under mortgage to David Hunkley by deed dated the 13th day of September, A. D. 1839, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County, Book 87, Pages 273 and 274, to which reference may be had.—The balance due said Hunkley and on said Mortgage being about five hundred dollars exclusive of interest.

Further particulars made known at the time and place of sale.

(10) JOHN MONROE, Jr., Dep. Sheriff

PROBATE NOTICES.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

EPHRAIM ROWE,

late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed to the said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving their debts; and that we will attend to the duties of said appointment at the Counting-room over the Store of Kimball & Crocker, on Bethel Hill, on the last Monday of August, and the third Monday of December, 1846, from nine o'clock in the forenoon to five o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

SETH B NEWELL,
TIMOTHY CHAPMAN.

Bethel, July 11, 1846. 3w11

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

JOSIAH WOOD,

late of Porter, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months, commencing June 23d, 1846, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and, that we will attend the service assigned us at the dwelling house of Col. John Moulton, in Porter, in said County of Oxford, on Monday, the fifth day of Oct., on Monday, the second day of November, and on Monday, the seventh day of December, 1846, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

Dated this 4th day of July, A. D. 1846

DAVID COLCORD.
12 CHARLES NUTTER.

The subscriber hereby give public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

AMOS FULLER,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOSIAH DUDLEY.

June 23, 1846. 10

Treasurer's Notice,—*Paris.*

NOTICE is hereby given to Resident and Non-Resident Proprietors and Owners of Real Estate in the town of Paris, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the following described Real Estate is taxed in the Bills of assessment committed to Joseph H King to collect for the year 1842. The same was duly advertised in 1843, as the law directs, and the following sums remain due and unpaid and the space of four years has expired since the date of said assessment. And unless said taxes together with all costs are paid within five years from the date of the assessment above mentioned said Real Estate will be forfeited to said town of Paris

Names of Residents.					*Tax due*
Cloudman, Solomon					95
Cushman, Ebenezer					64
Durell, Samuel J., for house,					65
Warren, Abijah					93
Non-Residents.	*Lot.*	*Range*	*Acres.*	*Value.*	
Unknown. E. part	22	8	63	239	2,73
Fuller, Alden	15	5	9	50	45
Unknown. N. part	29	7	10	60	54
Young, Wm. N. W. part	11	1	19	95	86
Unknown,	27	6	1	86	77
do	28	1	100	230	2,07
Delinquent Highway Tax for 1841.					
Dunham, Sam'l, heirs of	27	7	10	60	49
Unk Asa Dunham stand,	27	6	1	86	73
Fuller, Alden	15	5	9	50	43

JOSEPH G. COLE, *Treasurer of Paris for* 1846.
Paris, July 18, 1846. 3w11
(Age copy.)

BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale a large and general assortment of Books and Stationery, among which are all the SCHOOL BOOKS in common use for Schools and Academies, such as Grammars, Arithmetic, Algebra, History, Geography, Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., &c.

ALSO—A prime assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

from which Public, Social, Sunday School, and Private Libraries can be supplied on reasonable terms, and of a character to suit the various tastes and wishes of the reading community generally.

Large Quarto, Duodecimo, and Pocket Bibles; Testaments, Hymn-Books; paper, ink, quills, steel pens, wafers, paper-folders, sand boxes, seals, &c.

A good variety of **BLANKS,**

such as Warrantee, Quitclaim, Mortgage, Administrator's, Collector's and Guardian's Deeds Sheriff's Receipts, Sheriff's Returns, Executions, Writs, and many others that are in common use.

—ALSO—

PAPER HANGINGS,

of different figures, qualities and prices to suit customers.

Glass Ware, Maps of the State of Maine, and many other articles, too numerous to particularize in a short advertisement. For further particulars, Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves, or enquire of BENJ. WALTON

Paris-Hill, May 5th, 1846. ly52

P. S. The subscriber hereby tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers and the public generally for a generous share of patronage, and humbly solicits a continuation of such favors, except a very few individuals, whose aim it is to run in debt and never pay—such cases are respectfully invited to call somewhere else. B. W.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at PARIS, Me., July 1, 1846.

ALBEE, OTIS A Esq—Perry, Harvey—Bant, Wm. Brown, Col. Reuben P—Clark, E. W. Esq., 5—Cummings, B C Esq., 2—Chase, John—Crawford, J G.—Churchill, Kingman—Deering, Mark, Durell, S J—Daniels, John Jr.—Foster, Henry—Fuller, Mrs Nathaniel—Greene, Nathaniel—Gage, Richard—Hutchins Wm.—Holmes, E. A.—Jackson, Ezekiel C—Jones, Charles—Jones, Charles M—Knight, Miss Calista—Leveles, Joseph—McAllister, Geo 2—Marshall, David—Maxim, Silas P—Principal of the Academy—Rogerson, Mrs Eliza—Russell, Moses M—Rich, Miss Delanis L—Remetzel, Geo. W—Stearnes, William Jr—Schumann, Hern D E—Stuttevant, Mrs Mary—Stuttevant, Mrs Sarah—Sworn, Wm.—Stearns, Miss Louisa—Tuell, Gilman—Verrill, Daniel R.—Weeks, Josiah K—Whitehead, Thomas J.

G WASHINGTON MILLETT, P. M.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership which has heretofore existed between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due the late firm of *Bolster & Baxter* are to be paid to Lyman Bolster, and those who have any demands against the said late firm, are to present the same to Lyman Bolster. The said Bolster, having the assets of the late firm as by mutual agreement, having bound himself to pay the debts of the said late firm.

LYMAN BOLSTER.
F. A. BAXTER.

Attest—Wm. W. Bolster.
Paris, July 8th, 1846 3w10

Dr. Wood's
SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY
BITTERS,

For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a disordered Habit of the Constitution generally.

DR. WOOD'S Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided in by all in need of a tonic, aperient or alterative remedy. Sarsaparilla takes a high rank among Physicians and all others in the list of curative agents, and it is this fact which has rendered it so deservedly popular over all other medicines of the day. In Dr. Wood's standard preparation, it is warranted to be found in great purity and strength, and gaining much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its unusual power and efficacy.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing health and vigor to the whole system. In all cases of *despondency*, arising from Indigestion or Nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for Headache, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, and a *general prostration of the system.* At the same time, it must be stated, that they are neither violent nor at all dangerous in their operation, securing, as they do, the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses prescribed, they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, which is, in fact, their highest recommendation.

The following certificates, among many others which have been received from the most respectable sources, furnish satisfactory proof of the value and efficacy of this highly popular medicine.

Sandwich, Sept. 4, 1844.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, attended with almost constant headaches and other distressing symptoms which accompany this disease. She visited Boston to avail herself of the justly celebrated physicians of that city, all to no purpose.—By the solicitation of a friend, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Before taking one bottle she was relieved entirely of the headache, and after taking two or three bottles, the other symptoms entirely disappeared. N. B. GIBBS.

North Fairhaven, Long Plain, June 16, 1845.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with a confirmed Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, together with a severe and constant headache. During this time, she was constantly attended by the most skillful and intelligent physicians, but with little or no relief, until we found the disease was rapidly taking the form of confirmed consumption. At this time, I determined to have recourse to Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you, and it gives me the sincerest pleasure to state, that after the use of a few bottles my daughter was happily restored to health. I have the highest confidence in this medicine, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends. Very truly yours,

ANSEL WHITE.

The cure described in the above certificate of Mr. White, is by no means a singular one. There are hundreds who have been cured from the most acute and long continued disease by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The proprietor recommends it to the public with the utmost confidence, for in all cases where it has had a fair trial, it has succeeded beyond the expectations of the patient or even his own. The care with which it is prepared, and the intrinsic excellence of its materials, should secure, and have secured for it, a character which it well deserves. The prejudice usually existing against advertised medicines, would not be merited if bestowed on this. The wonderful cures it has performed, and the acknowledged reliability of its principal constituents, should at once recommend it to the public favor.

☞ Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no others.

E. THORNTON, JR., *sole Proprietor,*
New Bedford, Mass.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, PARIS. A. Hall, South Paris. Hall & Dow, Norway.

EDWARD MASON, Portland; and sold by Agents throughout the New England States.

July 21, 1846. oyeodm idcowt51

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preperation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local Inflammation.—It may be considered a slenderman in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, it prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a very good smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing of a smelly and dirty kind, and in reference to the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style and sold at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H K HINKLEY, *Apothecary,*
PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Noah Harlow, West Buckfield; Stephen Bridgham, Buckfield; I. S. Bumpus, Hebron; F. T. Lovejoy, Fuss & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Tuell, Greenwood; Kimball & Crocker, Hiram Hill, Bethel; Henry Ward, West Bethel, Smith & Small, Newry; Farnum & Hunt, Hanover; Joshua Graham, Rumford; Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dodge, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, S. Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Albert Hayford, Sarcarappa; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Robie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston; Robert Jewell, Sheffield, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DUDGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. (Dec. 23, 1845—1y34)

EDWARD REILLY,
TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he may be constantly found at the Shop formerly occupied by Lewis W Dennen, at

South Paris,

where the Tailoring business, in all its branches, is carried on in a faithful and workman-like manner.

☞ All Garments warranted to fit, or no pay.

Gentlemen, wishing for fashionable clothing, are requested to "try him and see if these things be so."

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS

Received at his Shop regularly as soon as published.

☞ Wanted immediately—Two Apprentice Girls.

South Paris, June, 1846. tf 8

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

F. BROWN'S
SARSAPARILLA & TOMATO BITTERS.

1 Bottle for One Dollar—6 Bottles for Five Dollars.

IN order to make *this best of medicines the cheapest beyond doubt,* and defy all competition as to quality and price, the proprietor has been induced to put his *large bottles* at 1 dollar for 1 bottle—6 bottles for 5 dollars. *THE MOST MEDICINE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.* It is hardly necessary to say anything in praise of this valuable medicine, as its cure has become so general that any one can hear of its effect by inquiring of his neighbor, but we will give a certificate, one out of hundreds that might be furnished, from a gentleman, who has reason to be, and is thankful for the almost Miraculous Cure effected in his own case when all else had failed.

☞ Read the following:—

BATH, Me., April 20, 1844.

Mr. F Brown—Dear Sir: I am much gratified in having an opportunity to announce to you that having used three bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Tomata Bitters, I have been, from a state of general debility and decline, and continual suffering, restored to the enjoyment of good health. For a number of years I have been troubled with the Liver Complaint, so badly at times as to prevent my attending to business, and Dyspepsia followed, with loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and a sinking and oppressive sensation at the stomach, most painful and distressing, which gradually decreased my strength and led me into a decline, and debilitated me so much as to occasion fears for my recovery; while in this situation I was induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to make a trial of your Bitters, and was most happily disappointed in finding an immediate relief; and before I had taken the contents of the first bottle, I had obtained a comfortable state of health, and before I had used three bottles, I enjoyed better health than for a number of years.—This was about two years since, and my health has continued good till the present time. I must say that I have not much confidence in patent medicines, but I am satisfied, from the wonderful effects of your Bitters in my own case, and of friends whom I have induced to use it, that it is a valuable medicine, and I take much pleasure in recommending it to my friends and acquaintances, and intend to all who are thus afflicted, as well worthy a trial. I remain yours,

PELEG SPRAGUE.

☞ *Be careful* if you would get the genuine, and purchase of the following list of regular appointed Agents:—

Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Oxford, Z. Chadbourn, Jr.; Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood & Co.; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Canton Mills, J. M. Dodge; North Livermore, I. Coolidge; Turner, Blake, Bray & Co; Mt. Vernon Village, C. A. Marston; Goff's Corner, I. Goff, jr. & Son; Harrison, F. Blake; Norway, Denison & Fyler.

For sale by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

June 2, 1846.—1y4

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
THE GREAT REMEDY

CONSUMPTION,

AND the first medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY had been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in *ASTHMA,* a complaint to which it has been excessively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to clothe it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by exercising its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavor to give a brief statement of its excellence, and future myself that an enquiring community will readily rise to banish such proofs of its virtues as well satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and "*CAN BE CURED,*" if this medicine be resorted to in time.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enoch Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford County, Maine, and can be referred to as true in every particular. It was not solicited, but given by the lady, from a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

RUMFORD, Oxford County, Me., July 22, 1845.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the asthma. In October, 1843, I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was never cured with entire ease in my side, and I sweat profusely nights. The spell complained of, and I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work about house, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was so afflicted with shortness of breath, such great difficulty in breathing, and so much severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed or sleep for three weeks. One physician who attended me, and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—and they could do no more for me. My friends despaired of my life. I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken one bottle, I was able to walk about house. I continued to take the Balsam until I had taken four bottles, and NOW I AM WELL, free from pain, have not any cough, do my own work, keep no help, and have not enjoyed better health for fifteen years.

Signed, RELIANCE PERRY.

Opinion of a regular Physician.

EXETER, Me., Sept., 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

No Quackery! No Deception!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect TRUE.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations.* ☜

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; Zebulon Cushman, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. Atwood & Co., Buckfield; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Denison & Fyler, Norway; J. Graham, Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dodge, Canton Mills; I. Coolidge, North Livermore; Blake, Bray & Co., Turner; C. A. Marston, Mt. Vernon Village; I. Goff, jr. & Son, Goff's Corner; F. Blake, Harrison.

For sale also by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

(June 2, 1846.—1y

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb 14 1846 tf

WORMS EASILY REMOVED!

WINER'S
Canadian Vermifuge!

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN DIE every year from the disease produced by Worms! They are the cause of numerous and frightful diseases. Indeed there is scarcely a complaint common to infancy and childhood which may not be produced or greatly aggravated by the presence of these destructive animals in the stomach and bowels. Cases are recorded of their producing St. Vitus's Dance, Locked-Jaw, Squinting, Dropsy, Loss of Feeling in the Limbs, Rickets, Palpitation of the Heart, Eruptions, Dry Cough, Severe Pains, Paleness, Emaciation, total Decline of Strength, and Consumption. They consume all nourishment in the body, and finally destroy the child.

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge is a pleasant, safe, speedy and permanent cure for this dangerous affliction. It destroys the worms at once, dissolves and carries off the slime which forms the nest of worms, and greatly improves and invigorates the system. It is the most perfect thing of the kind ever invented, and no family should be without it.

P. S. Parents may be assured that this medicine is perfectly harmless in all its effects. It is carefully compounded, of the very best materials, and there is not the least danger in using it.

☞ Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 120 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 20, 1846. 1y8

DR. UPHAM'S

Vegetable Internal Remedy
FOR THE PILES!

☞ A Cure for Life Secured. ☜

For the cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies.

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by Dr. Upham, a distinguished physician of N. York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent.* It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause,* renders the cure *certain* and *permanent.*

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of *Piles,* yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In Inflammation or Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the *best* medicine ever discovered.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the imprudent use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the Skin and Scrofulous Affections; in all cases where the Blood is powerfully determined to the Head, producing dizziness and dullness, *Dr. Upham's Electuary* is entirely unrivaled.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the PILES, with consequent Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, and Spine, weakness of the Back, flow of Blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and the most mental Cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all inflammatory diseases, *without pain or irritation,* but will ensure at every time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution to the offspring.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains no *Mineral Medicine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge,* or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions A CURE FOR LIFE IS GUARANTIED.

☞ Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this Medicine, may be had of Agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 120 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 20, 1846. 1y8

BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam
OF LIFE.

JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!

ANOTHER Life saved after the DOCTORS could do no more!

Bath, Me, Feb. 24, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—I take pleasure in giving you a statement of the beneficial effects of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, on my daughter, who had been for a number of years afflicted with a bad cough, pain in the side, raising blood, and all those pains and troubles which attend that insidious disease, *CONSUMPTION.* I employed several distinguished physicians at great expense, who, after numerous visits, and many experiments, finally declared that

They could do no more!

I was then advised by a friend to try Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. I did so, and the result has been to my astonishing. My daughter is *entirely cured,* and is now attending to her accustomed duties. I paid Two Hundred Dollars for Physicians and Medicine, without any sort of benefit, while Six dollars worth of Hungarian Balsam has restored the disease, restored the strength, and brought on a healthy action.

I am gratefully yours, JOHN YOUNG.

ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION!

Two cases pronounced beyond the reach of Medical aid.

Augusta, Me., May 27, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam has been of the most infinite service to me. I have been cured of an affection of the Lungs, which was thought to be incurable by all my friends, by the use of a few bottles. One of my children was also restored to health, after being pronounced *beyond the reach of Medical aid!* and this medicine is now my constant resort in cases of any difficulty in the throat and Lungs.

Yours, truly, FRANCIS J. WEEKS.

Belfast, Me., June, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—Mr. Clark, of Palmyra, a friend of mine, was taken sick about a year ago with bad cough, pain in the side, general debility, &c. He consulted several doctors who prescribed for him—but was finally told

He could not get well!

He stopped taking medicine, but continued to grow worse, until he was so weak that he could scarcely sit up. He saw a notice of the Hungarian Balsam, procured a bottle, and commenced to take it according to the directions—and, strange to say, in a few months he was a strong man, and as he believes, permanently cured. Yours, respectfully,

H. G. O. WASHBURN, Bookseller.

MORE CURES OF SEATED CONSUMPTION!

Important testimony of Physicians and Druggists.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 1, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee,—Sir,—The astonishing sale of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam obliges us to order a further supply. Please send us before, a sufficiency for six months. We can give you if you desire it, certificates from numerous individuals who have not only been relieved from Asthma, Colds, and Coughs, but from those who have been brought up from *FIRMLY SEATED CONSUMPTION!*—and literally snatched from the grave! As a remedy for such complaints, we confidently believe it has never been surpassed.

Yours, PECK & SPEAR.

Saco, Me., May 25, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam is, beyond all question, a most perfect and admirable preparation for diseases of the Lungs. I have used it in my family, and in my professional practice for more than two years, with the most uniform and entire success, in cases of *severe Pulmonary Disease,* and I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted, as the most *CERTAIN REMEDY* for such diseases with which I am acquainted. Yours, Respectfully,

FREDERIC T. STORER, *M. D.*

GREAT CURE OF NERVOUS CONSUMPTION!

A Patient raised from the Bed of Death by the Hungarian Balsam.

Warren, Me., Oct. 17, 1845.

To Dr. D. F. Bradlee—Dear Sir—I feel a sincere pleasure for the opportunity offered, to express to you my appreciation of the Hungarian Balsam. I think with the blessing of a kind Providence, I owe my life to this inestimable medicine. I have been for some two or three years afflicted with atrophy or nervous Consumption, attended with all its horrors. I employed several different Physicians, but *THEY COULD GIVE ME NOTHING TO REACH MY CASE,* and I constantly grew worse, and at last was confined to my bed, with an inflammation in my stomach, lungs, and liver, and a severe palpitation of the heart, and the distressed beating would sometimes last two or three hours and often times so violent as to shake my bed. I knew in this situation

I could not long survive.

My doctor and neighbors said the same. A friend accidentally sent to my family an advertisement of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. They procured me a bottle, and I with some reluctance at first commenced taking it. The first dose gave me immediate relief, and in a few days I could sit up fifteen minutes, and I continued to gain until I took thirteen bottles. I now enjoy better health, although somewhat advanced in years, than for several years past. My Physician frankly asserts that it was the Hungarian Balsam that cured me.

Yours Respectfully, LUCIE C. CUSHMAN.

Certificate of the Apothecary who furnished the Hungarian Balsam to this Patient.

This may certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Lucie C. Cushman, and was a witness of the effects of the Hungarian Balsam, described in the above certificate. Her case was a very severe and dangerous one; and the cure is considered very remarkable by all who know her. She was confined to her bed, had watchers at night, and was not expected to live but a few days, when she commenced taking the Balsam. She is now in better health than she has been for many years. The Hungarian Balsam is held in the highest possible estimation in this county. ORRIS S. ANDREWS, Apothecary.

Warren, Maine, October 24, 1845.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES!

In favor of the Great English Remedy for Consumption!

From Allison & Gault, Concord, N. H—Dr. Bradlee—Dear Sir—In the whole list of remedies for diseases of the Lungs, *nothing stands the test like the Hungarian Balsam* It is spoken of in the highest terms by men of standing in this place. Yours, Respectfully,

ALLISON & GAULT, Apothecaries.

Concord, N. H., April 24, 1844.

From Edward Mason, Portland, Me—The Hungarian Balsam gives good satisfaction in this city and vicinity; and I have no doubt, from the reports I hear of its salutary effects upon invalids, that it is an excellent preparation for diseases of the lungs. EDWARD MASON, Apothecary.

52 Middle street, Portland.

From J. R. Nichols, Haverhill, Mass.—I am much pleased with the Hungarian Balsam, and from the uniform satisfaction which it gives in *PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,* I think it can be conscientiously recommended by those who have it for sale. Yours, &c.,

J. R. NICHOLS, Druggist and Apothecary.

From Dr. H. P. Pulling, Albany N. Y.—I cheerfully give my name in recommendation of the Hungarian Balsam, believing to be the best medicine I have ever used for diseases of the Lungs generally. H. P. PULLING, M. D.

107 Market street, Albany.

CONSUMPTION IN BANGOR, MAINE.

Great cures by Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, in that cold climate.

Bangor, Me., Sept., 18, 1845.

I have now had the Agency of that excellent medicine, Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, about two years, and have sold in that period, nearly 12 gross, or 1728 bottles. Much of this has been used in the vicinity of Bangor, but many dozens have been sent several hundred miles to Houlton, and the Provinces, Machias, Eastport, &c. The success of this Balsam in the relief and cure of Pulmonary diseases, is absolutely astonishing—Hundreds, I am sure, have, by its use, been

Saved from a premature Grave!

—invalids supposed to be past all hope have been restored to comparative health—and the last moments of the dying has been made comfortable by its use. In cases of children, afflicted with severe and obstinate coughs, it has been employed with great success—several instances of this having come under my personal knowledge. Indeed this is a grand medicine. Its reputation is established here, and the sales are constantly increasing Yours truly, DAVID BUGBEE.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 120 Washington street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris-Hill; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousens, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Edward Mason, Portland.—June 20, 1846. 1y8

DR. WARREN'S
SARSAPARILLA,
TOMATO AND WILD CHERRY

Physical Bitters.

At 50 cents per Bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for *Scrofulous, Mercurial* and *Cutaneous Diseases;* Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious disorders, Liver complaints, Costiveness, Weak and Sore Stomach, Ulcers and running Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Tumors in the Throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Bad Humors, Eruptions on the face and body, Cancerous sores, King's Evil, Chronic Catarrh, Languor, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Sallow Complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the Blood, no matter how acquired.

The Extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use.—It is highly concentrated—entirely vegetable—and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is *speedy* and *permanent.*

As a *Spring Medicine* for purifying the Blood, strengthening the Stomach and Body, and checking all Consumptive habits, the *Sarsaparilla, Tomato,* and *Wild Cherry Bitters* are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared by Dr. D. F. Bradlee, 120 Washington St, Boston.

☞ Price—only 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by J. S. HOUGHTON, at the *Magasin de Sante,* (Magazine of Health) 120 Washington Street, Boston—General Agent for New England. Also, as above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest possible prices—Medical Books, Perfumery, Cosmetics, and Fancy Goods, wholesale and retail.

Also for Sale by the following Agents:—Paris, J. K. HAMMOND; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, Grover & Burbank; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Poland, Wm. Cousens; Harrison, H. Blake; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edward Mason.—Feb. 27, 1846 1y 42